



LUBISCH et al.

Serial No. 09/830,992

CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDMENTS IN THE CLAIMS

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Amended claims 2, 3, and 7 should read as follows:

2. (four times amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, $NH-CO-R^{21}$, OR^{21} , where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$, where

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH and $O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

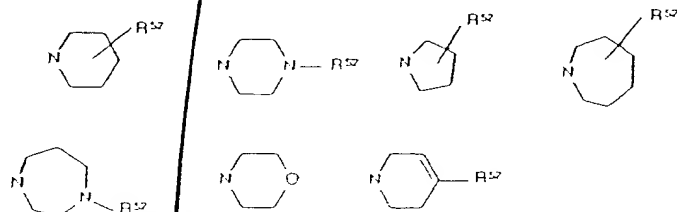
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, OR^{41} where

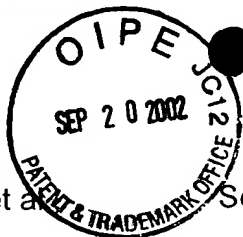
R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



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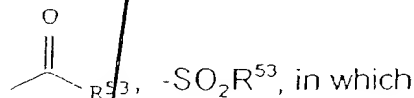
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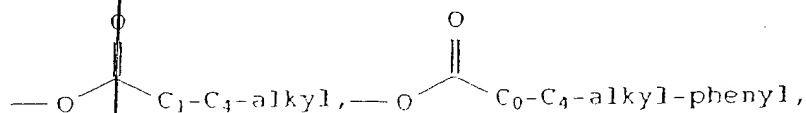
where

R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl phenyl,



R^{53} is branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical in R^{52} and R^{53} are, independently of one another, optionally substituted by one of the following radicals: OH , O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH , F , Cl , Br , I , CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN , $COOH$, $COOC_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ phenyl, S - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,



CHO , CH_2 - O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-CH_2O$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -

alkyl, -SO-C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH-C₁-C₄-alkyl and two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH₂)_{1,2}-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (four times amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R¹ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where

R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

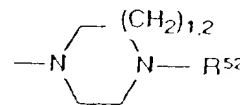
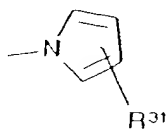
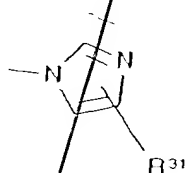
R² is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, nitro, CF₃, CN, NR²²R²³, NH-CO-R²¹, OR²¹, where

R²¹ and R²² independently of one another are hydrogen or

C₁-C₄-alkyl and

R²³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl or phenyl

R³ is



and

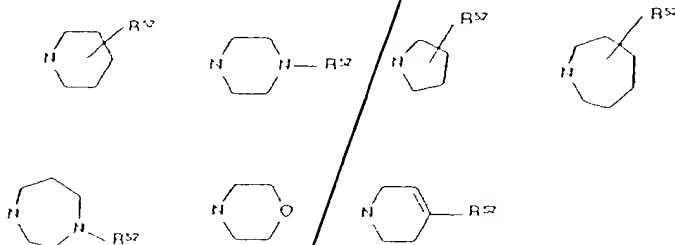
R³¹ is hydrogen, CHO and -(CH₂)_o-(CHR³²)_m-(CH₂)_n-G, where R³² is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, OH and O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, OR^{41} , where

R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

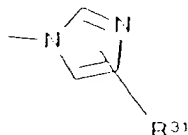
R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and

R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, CN, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

7. (twice amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1 where

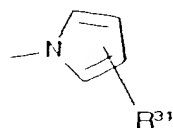
(i) for R^3 being



R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-G$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

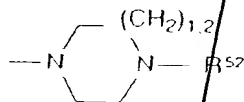
(ii) for R^3 being



R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

and (iii) for R^3 being



where R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl.